

Maryland, on the southern end of Maryland's Eastern Shore. He selected this area because he had seen much sweet gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua* (L.), growing here in the spring of the year, which has been associated with the ecology of *Satyrium kingi*. While walking down a sandy road in a wooded area, he noticed a hairstreak fly across the road in front of him and land on a gum leaf. As he carefully approached the butterfly, it became wary and slowly flew deeper into the gum tree and surrounding bush. On probing, the butterfly did fly out and landed on a white cedar leaf, *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, across the road. After netting and examining the specimen, it proved to be a female *Satyrium kingi*, a first for Maryland.

The six new records for the State of Maryland may be summarized as follows: Variations/aberrations—

1. *Papilio glaucus* "australis", morph, May 17, 1953, near Loch Raven Reservoir, Baltimore Co., MD.
2. *Poanes aaroni* "howardi", morph, September, 1953, Chesapeake Beach, Calvert Co., MD.
3. *Limenitis arthemis* "proserpina", June 6, 1981, Fifteen Mile Creek, north of the old U.S. Rte. 40, Green Ridge Mountain, Allegany Co., MD.
4. *Limenitis arthemis* "cerulea", aberration, June 23, 1982, Fifteen Mile Creek, north of the old U.S. Rte. 40, Green Ridge Mountain, Allegany Co., MD.

New species for Maryland—

5. *Limenitis arthemis arthemis*, June 6, 1981, Fifteen Mile Creek, north of the old U.S. Rte. 40, Green Ridge Mountain, Allegany Co., MD.
6. *Satyrium kingi*, July 23, 1982, near Millville, Worcester Co., MD.

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### **Incidence of the Black-backed Larval Mutant of *Lymantria dispar* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Lymantriidae) in Ukrainian SSR**

Evidence of the presence of black-backed larval mutants of *Lymantria dispar* in Japan was reported by Schaefer and Furuta (J. Res. Lep. 18:167-170). As that report went to press, Schaefer had another opportunity to observe black-backed mutant larvae of *L. dispar* in material which was collected in the Ukrainian SSR, USSR. Based on this material, we provide further insight into the incidence and distribution of the black-backed mutation in Asia.

Larvae were collected 1-7 June 1981 by the junior authors and others in the touring party, at four locations in the Ukrainian SSR (Table 1). Collections were made at random and included all available larvae, which were then transported to the quarantine facility at the Beneficial Insects Research Laboratory, USDA, Newark, Delaware, to recover any parasites (none of which are recorded here).

Details on the collected material and incidence of black-backed mutants are tabulated in Table 1. Twenty-two black-backed mutants (1.79%) were observed in the sampled population (1228). This included 8.00% mutants of 100 larvae and 3.34% mutants of 299 larvae at Zaporozje and Kherson, respectively. The larval characters of the mutants were similar to those observed previously in Japan (see Schaefer & Furuta Ibid). Three male and 11 female mutant larvae developed into adults while eight died prior to pupation. No obvious character or aberration was

expressed in any of these adults. This was the first opportunity to observe adults which knowingly developed from mutant larvae.

This observation further extends the known range of this mutation within the distribution of *L. dispar*. Documented reports now indicate that the mutation occurs in Japan, Korea, USSR (at least the Ukraine) and Europe (several locations) (sources cited previously), which further supports the belief that this mutation occurs throughout the Palearctic region.

Table 1. Incidence of Black-backed larval mutants of *Lymantria dispar* (L.) from Ukrainian SSR, USSR, as based on field collected material received at Beneficial Insects Research Laboratory, USDA, Newark, DE, in June 1981.

Collection Location	Date(s)	Number Larvae	Number Mutants	Mutants (%)	Host Plant(s)
Mukacevo 48.3° N, 22.5° E	June 5	514	1	0.19	<i>Quercus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp. <i>Populus nigra pyramidalis</i> Rozan
Novomoskovsk 48.3° N, 35.1° E	June 1 & 7	315	3	0.95	<i>Quercus robur</i> L., <i>Malus</i> spp.
Zaporozje 47.5° N, 35.1° E	June 7	100	8	8.00	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Kherson 47.4° N, 32.4° E	June 3 & 6	299	10	3.34	<i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Populus nigra pyramidalis</i> Rozan
<b>Totals</b>		1228	22	1.79	

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### Lateral Perching in *Brephidium exilis* (Boisduval) (Lycaenidae) in Texas

Lateral basking and lateral perching has been observed in a number of butterfly species, especially pierids, which appear to use lateral postures in thermoregulation. Satyrids seem to reduce their shadows and maximize cryptic coloration by leaning against the ground. In other families lateral perching behavior is less often reported. It was therefore surprising to find a striking example of it in the Pigmy Blue, *Brephidium exilis*. The purpose of such behavior in this species has not been studied, but may well be protection against mechanical damage from wind. Shields (1974, Jr. Lep. Soc. 28:78) reported a similar phenomenon in *Euphilotes rita* in a sandstorm.